convened on the 15th ultimo, (the following Mon187.) and his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor
18milton was only sworn in. Capt. Conneil, R. A.,
18 been appointed private Secretary to his Excel18. The Globe of the 15th ult., says:
18 The weather has again "set in." very much to the
18 ratication of the Flanters, who had just com18 senerally, those of the town more especially,
18 the at curing the month baving been intense.
18 Legislative.—The legislative bodies will meet

Legislative.—The legislative bodies will meet on the 30th instant. The new Commander-in-Chief will be present for the first time. The House of Assembly are charged with the consideration of several measures of importance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

close of the Revolution in New-Granada.

From the Panama Star, Oct. 3.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the city was startled "from its propriety" by the sudden sound of apparently every church bell in it—and they are something less than a thousand—and the loud cries of "Vine la Republica Nueva Granada" from the throsts of the loyal democratic "paisanos," who all at once througed the streets. On inquiry into the cause of the joinfication, we learned that a courier had just got into town, with dispatches to Gov. Diaz, informing him that Gen. Thomas Herrera, leader of the Government forces, had subdued the remaining resolutionary forces in the republic under command of Gen. Berrera, in the province of Antioqua. This is the main established fact. How it was brought about we are not clearly informed, as there are different stopes afford. But from the information we have been enabled to gather, we are led to believe that General Herrara has accomplished his purpose on this, as on grevious occasions, more by his own skill in using his powerful reasoning and persuasive faculties, than by the force of arins. He is a man who is beloved by his countrymen—and from what we learn, is worthy of the esteem and respect not only of them, but of any people—and that instead of slaying and fighting with those who were opposed to "the existing order of things," he has plead with them to preserve order and not force him to the necessity of using the military power placed at his discretion.

Doubtless, before our next publication, we shall

Doubless, before our next publication, we shall are full and official accounts of the closing scene in the late revolutionary movement in New-Granada. In the meantime we can inform our readers that taw and order once more prevail throughout the country.

Revolution in Chili.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the French By the arrival, yesterday, of the Frenching Marie Louise, from Callao, whence she sailed at the 20th Sept., we learn that the steamer Chilips just arrived in that harbor from Vaiparaiso, eringing the important but umpleasant information that a revolution had broken out in Chili, and that many of the troops had declared in favor of General Santa Cruz for President, that Coquimbo and other cities were in possession of the new party, and that everything throughout the Republic was in a disorganized state. We regret this news, because we had begun to look upon Chili as a "model" Southern Republic, possessing more stability than any of her neighbors—of more enlarged ideas of foreign trade and comestic industry—as a country, unusually forward in the development and encouragement of internal resources and improvement—and we had fostered the hope and nourished it, that she was very rapidly rising to a position that would soon reflect kenor and glory upon republican institutions and principles, throughout the world. But the petty intrigues of polincal men, seem to have as much influence there as elsewhere here in the South, among the undertaking indelent and genorant mass of the people. opies, throughout the world before the control of political men, seem to have as much influence there as elsewhere here in the South, among the unthinking, indolent, and ignorant mass of the people, as well as among the no better educated, no higher principled, and no more reliable, soldiery.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 16.

From the Alta California.

Important Intelligence from the North Pacific

Whaling Fleet.
Through the kindness of Capt Griffin, of the chooner Curlew, from Honolulu, we have been placed in possession of important and afficting intelligence from the Whaling Fleet of the North Pa-

The Curiew was boarded on the 31st of August last, in Lon. 134° 11° W., Lat. 37° N., by the whale ship John Wells, of New Bedford, Captain Cross, who reports the following vessels as being totally lost this season:

who reports the following vessels as being totally lost this season:

Ajar, of flavre: total loss.

Aramatta, of New London; total loss.

Henry Thompson of New London; total loss.

Arabella, New Bedford; total loss.

New Bedford, of New Bedford; total loss.

New Bedford, of New Bedford; total loss.

Cosmopolite, of France; total loss.

Lappears that the whole whaling fleet had wintered in the Gulf of Anadir, in the northern part of the sea of Kanaschatka, in Russia in Asia, and, on the coming on of Spring, had set sail for Bhering's Straits, but, in attempting to pass through into the Arctic Ocean, the fleet was environed by ice, and the above-named vessels were totally wrecked. The crews of the destroyed vessels are reported to have reached Ocean, the fleet was environed by ice, and the abovenamed vessels were totally wrecked. The crews of
the destroyed vessels are reported to have reached
the main land in safety, but it is said that in some
disturbances afterward with the natives, eleven of
the whalemen lost their lives.

The John Wells is stated to have borne evidence
of the severe navigation she had encountered. Her
spars were nearly all gone, her hull more or less
tamaged, and she had scarcely a sheet of copper
apon her.

It was supposed that some sixty more vessels had
shared the fate of those mentioned above; and it
was quite impossible to tell how many more would be
likely to be lost in their attempts to escape from
the ice.

The general result of this season's whale-fishing is set down as a total failure. The following vessels

set down as a total failure. The following vessels have done nothing:
Ship John Wells, clean this season; ship Neptune,
New-London, clean this season, Aug. 1. ship Mag-New-London, clean this season, Aug. 1. ship Mag-nolia, New-Bedford, do. do., ship A. H. Howland, New-Bedford, do. do., ship Vineyard, Martha's V., to sperm, clean this season.

The whole fleet is believed to have done little if

ny better. It is thought that the whole fleet, (some 600 sail

it is thought that the whole each, some own sain we believe) are now wending their way as rapidly as possible to the North-west Coast, for the purpose of refitting and endeavoring to retrieve their ill fortunes. The daily Alia California of Sept. 18, contains the owing communication

The daily Alta California of Sept. 16, contains the following communication:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1851.

Messrs Editors: I herewith send you a list of all the American ships that are supposed to be cruising in the Arctic sea the present season:

New-Bedford, 74: Fair Haven, 14: New-London, S. Stomington, S. Nanhucket, 7; Warren, 5; Sag Harbor, 5: Falmouth, 2; Mystic, 2; Greenport, 2; San Francisco, 2; Edgartown, Fall River, Holmes Hole, Warcham, Newport, Providence, and Cold Spring, each 1. Total American ships, 146.

I send you this to correct the mistake made a few days since, when you said there were 600 ships.

Reported Loss of Whale Ships.—We have been shown The New-Resiford Shipping List of January 3, 1861, in which we notice that of the ships reported under our marine intelligence of the 9th inst. as lost in the Arctic Ocean—the Armata, of New-London, was at Honolulu Oct. 29, 1850, full, and bound home; and some others are so reported as to show that it is quite impossible that they could have been at that place at the time of the accident. It would seem, therefore, that the report should be received with considerable allowance.

We also learn, through the same channel, that the English expedition, consisting of two vessels, sent to Bherding Straits in search of Sir John Franklin,

English expedition, consisting of two vessels, sent to Bhering's Straits in search of Sir John Franklin discovered nothing and in consequence of the ulty of working through the unusual masses of lave abandoned the undertaking, and are about

Commercial Condition of the Islands.

The Palynesian of Aug. 2 thus reviews the present summercial condition of the Islands, and the general

commercial condition of the Islands, and business prospects

"The trade of this port continues depressed to a degree seldom if ever known before, and prices are still lower than reported formerly, with moderate sales. Auction sales, during the past week, have been exceedingly dull, and many articles selling below invoice cost. The market is overstocked with most kinds of goods, while several large cargoes are known to be on the way hither, and some of them overdue.

Money is scarce, and is being constantly taken "Money is scarce, and is being constantly taken out of the country, while for the staples of the islands no demand now exists, and consequently but little money is brought here for circulation. A little revival of business is anticipated when the whaling feet comes in but, from present appearances, unless a demand shall arise for potatoes, sugar and syrup, it is impossible to anticipate any other result than great stagnation of business for the coming year, at the sandwich islands."

The recent disaptons takens, from the whaling

The recent disastrous tidings from the whaling leet of the North Pacific, make it extremely doubtful whether the source of revenue of which the Polynesian speaks will afford even temporary relief to the burst.

the business stagnation of the islands.

We perceive that an ordinance, granting certain privileges in relation to inter-island Navigation has received the signature of the king, and by the terms set forth it appears that a Mr. Howard is to establish feam ingreation, between the second ports and navigation between the several ports a of the Hawaman Kingdom, to continue the has exclusive rights in the matter.

tears. He has exclusive rights in the matter. The test steamer was to be put on the line in nineteen days after the passage of the ordinance. We publish, as a feature of interest in the Hasalian intelligence, the following translation of the order to the Custom-House of Valparaiso, exempting Hawaiian ressels from differential duties to the Custom-House of Valparaiso, exempting Hawaiian ressels from differential duties

The Intendents, under date of yesterday, says to me as we ware to advise the Collector of that Custom-House that the differential duties, established by the device of the 12th of November last, are not to be levied on the vession of the Sandwich Islands, no upon the merchandes which may be imposed in them, in our ports; and if any

should have arrived since the 1st of January last, the said duties are to be returned, or the bonds (pagares) granted for them cancelled.

"God preserve you, (Vuestra Senoria,)
Signed.

I copy it for your fulfillment—God preserve you.
Signed,
Valparauso, March 28, 1851.

Valparatio, March 28, 1851.

The Polymesian publishes the new Treaty recently negotiated between the Government of the Sandwich Islands and that of Great Britain. It conforms, in its essential features, to the Treaty with the United States, negotiated in 1849, and ratified on the 24th of August. 1850, and is highly satis actory, says The Polymesian, both in regard to its reciprocal obligations, and in the acknowledgment of the entire independence and sovereignty of His Hawaiian Majesty. Its ratification will, doubtless, be accomplished with dependence and sovereignty of his hawahan majesty. Its ratification will, doubtless, be accomplished within the time specified, when it will become the law of the land, and supersede the former Treaty, of 26th March, 1846.

The anniversary of the Restoration of the Sandwich Islands was celebrated with appropriate honors on the 31st July. The Polymesian thus describes some of the festivities:

"A morning gun ushered in the day, when the flags of the water rained, ships drawed in their least

Miscellaneous.

"A morning gun ushered in the day, when the flags on shore were raised, ships dressed in their beautiful attire, in which H. B. M.'s ships Portland and swift took precedence, and the indications of a holiday soon became apparent.

"Feasting and riding principally occupied the attention of the natives. Luau parties were numerous in all directions, and there were but few in Honolulu who did not participate in this national mode of enjoying a heliday.

who did not participate in this national mode of enjoying a holiday.

"At 12 o'clock a national salute was fired by the Portland, and from the Battery on Punch Bowl.

"A brilliant soirce at the palace in the evening, as numerously attended as on any previous occasion, closed the events of the day. The band from the Portland was in attendance, the weather was fine, and auspiciously passed away the eighth anniversary of the restoration of the Islands by Rear-Admiral Thomas, of blessed memory."

and auspiciously passed away the care and auspiciously passed memory."

Admiral Fairfax Moresby, Commander-in-chief of H. B. M's. naval forcesin the Pacific, was at the Islands in the month of July, in the frigate Portland. He received numerous royal honors during his stay, and sailed on the 1st Aug. for Valparaiso.

H. B. M.'s brig Swift, commander Aldham, was in the port of Honolulu.

A fire occurred at Honololu on the 30th July, which destroyed two buildings and a considerable amount of goods. The fire originated in a thatched hut, which communicating to a store and thence to an eating-house, consumed them all before the flames could be got under. A great scarcity of water prevented effective action. Mr. C. S. Barton owned the store, and the loss of building and goods is estimated at \$4,000.

Arrival of the Union

The steamship Union, Captain Thomas S. Budd, arrived at her wharf on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, having made the passage from New Or-leans to New-York in six days, six hours and a half. We are indebted to the officers of the Union and to the editor of The Delta for New-Orleans papers in

advance of the Mail. The Union brings specie as follows:

| Pennsylvania Election.—[Official.]
| PHILABELPHIA CITY. |
Gov., Wm. F. Johnston. 8542	William Bigler... 5255
Johnston.over Bigler. 2287	K. Cleaver (Nat.). 154
Mayr. Chas. Gilpin... 9275	John Swift (Ind). 3934
Maj. for Gilpin (regular Whig)... 5341.	
CITY AND COUNTY.	
Gov., W. F. Johnston. 23, 760	Wm. Bigler... 22,001
Johnston over Bigler. 2759	K. Cleaver (Nat.). 956
Can. C. J. Strohm... 25, 253	Seth Clover... 21, 377
Strohm over Clover... 3876	McDonald (Nat.). 1031
Sup. Ct. R. Coulter... 27, 379	J. Campbell... 17, 832
J. Comley... 25, 978	J. S. Black... 21, 234
G. Chambers... 26, 145	Ellis Lewis... 21, 153
Wm. Meredith. 26, 279	J. B. Gibson... 21, 459
Wm. Jessup... 25, 838	W. H. Lowie... 21, 203
Coulter (of Westmoreland) leads Campbell.	

Coulter (of Westmoreland) leads Campbell (who lives in Philadelphia) 9,746, and is certainly elected unless some other Whig has run ahead of him, which is not probable. Camp bell runs behind everywhere. His friends were charged with having used the fact that he is a Catholic to rally Catholics as such to control the Primary Meetings in Philadelphia by which his nomination was secured.

	COUNTY.	
Senate.	Hamilton 16,528	Jackson 16,402
Assemb	iy. Gifford16,565	*Demears 16,399
	Graves 14,043	McDonough16,258
**	Brown13,965	*Leech16,364
	*Springer 16,398	*Goodwin16,337
	Manderson 14,065	Skinner 16,301
**	Llovd13,908	*Rubicam 16,361
	McBride 13,826	*Souder 16,362
	*Reel16,371	Painter 16,299
**	Ripka13,981	*Huplet 16,302
	*Wagner 16,531	Hague 16,173
		Scott16,287
**	*Miller 16,570	Scott10,251
	*Elected.	
****	r . L. The Cont	sto is Whia 17 to

The Legislature.- The Senate is Whig-17 t 16, as last year, which will prevent any outrageous Gerrymandering of the Congress Districts under the New Apportionment. The House is probably 54 Opposition to 46 Whig.

Rural Pa .- Vote of Potter Co. JOURNAL OFFICE, COUDERSPORT, Potter Co., Pa. Wednesday Morning, Oct. 15, 1851.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Gov. Johnston has 80 majority in this

County. Longstreth in 1848 had 349 majority over Johnston. We have elected all of our Independent County ticket. Strohm will have a greater majority than Johnston. Ed. J.

So we have done our share toward laying out the other Bigler.

[Potter County never before gave a Whig mapority on any State ticket. In 1848 she voted as follows:

Oct. Johnston. 278 Longstreth. 627 Nov. Taylor. ... 226 Cass 460 V. Buren. 248 Cass nearly balanced Taylor and Van Buren united. The vote of Potter now is the earnest of "a good time coming" in Pennsylvania. Go

on with your schemes of abasement, Messrs, Bu-Ed. Trib. chanan and Bigler. TENNESSEE .- The two Houses of the Tennessee Legislature met in Convention on the

11th inst., and compared the votes for Governor, with the following result: W. B. Campbell, (W.), 63,333 Wm. Trousdale, 61,673 Campbell's majority, 1,660.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. THIRD DAY ... AFTERNOON SESSION.

Worcester, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1851

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock and Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, from the Committe on Education, of which she is Chairman, read the following report :

lowing report:

Report of the Committee on Education, presented by
Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, Chairman of the Commit-

The Convention of last year, from which this Com-

The Convention of last year, from which this Committee holds its appointment.

Resolved. That Women should demand and secure Enverties in Primary and High Schools. Universities. Medical, Legal and Theological Institutions, as comprehensive and exact as their abilities prompt them to seek, and their capabilities it them to receive.

The scheme of female education here proposed evidently looks to the ultimate employment of all the branches of knowledge, which it embraces, in the various professions and avocations of actual life for which they are pursued and acquired by the sex that now monopolizes them; and, having like ends and objects in contemplation in the training of both sexes, of course, recommends a similar system of preparation for both.

on for coun.

The Convention, looking also at Education sub-

then for both.

The Convention, looking also at Education subpectively and with reference only to its most effective policy, affirmed, in other resolutions, that the
prospect of such variety of useful and honorable employments in after life, as may arouse. Woman's ambition and call forth her whole nature, is as essential
and as indispensable to successful female study, as
are the hopes and aims which meate the male student
to strenuous effort and great archievement. It went
even further, and declared, "that every effort to
educate Woman, until you accord to her her rights,
and arouse her conscience by the weight of her responsibilities, is futile, and a waste of labor."

According to these views, no distinctions whatever are recognized in the ends and uses of the education of the sexes, and, of consequence, none are
allowed in the substance and method of it. Moreover, mixed schools in all varieties of study, preparatory collegiate and professional, seem to be intended by the general tenor of the resolutions,
though it is nowhere formally expressed in a word,
Equality of the sexes, in rights, faculties and effices,
is assumed, and equal means, opportunities and

is assumed, and equal means, opportunities and inherites, are demanded for them.

In the fair and proper meaning of these general propositions, your Committee concurs, but desires to guard the meaning of the terms and purport of the doctrines here employed, and held from the current doctrines here employed, and held from the current misconstructions of both friends and foes to the movement of female emancipation.

By Equality, we do not mean either identity or liber expressions and the state of the state

By Equanty, we do not mean enter identity of likeness, in general or in particulars, of the two sexes, but, equivalence of dignity, necessity and use. at-

mitting all differences and modifications which shall not affect a just claim to equal liberty in develop-ment and action.

ment and action.

In the respective sexes, the faculties having the same general use, character, and name, may differ greatly in force or in acuteness, in some quality of substance, or of action, without being thereby divorced from each other in their drift toward the same substance, or of action, without being thereby divorced from each other in their drift toward the same objects, and without affecting the whole method and movement of either of them, so as to throw it out of harmony with the other. Indeed, Nature seems never to repeat herself, and no individual is equal in fact and form with any other in the universe, and it is quite consenant with this principle of creation that sex should impress still a different kind of variety upon all faculties, feelings and vital forces, than those of measure and degree, simply. And if it be so, it should, rather than any other sort of difference, be exempted from the degradation of relative inferiority. The wise and the less wise, the strong and the weak of the same sex, may more justify be ranked and valued against each other, for they are sufficiently alke in texture, quality, and mode of action to admit of comparison and relative estimate, but the essential difference of sex refuses any logical basis for measurement, as by weights and scale.—

There is no philosophy in balancing light against heat, love against knowledge, force against against heat, love against knowledge, force against against heat, love against knowledge, force against against heat, and civil government.

The differences which we admit are reciprocal and civil government.

The differences which we admit are reciprocal and really adjust the sexes to each other, and establish mutuality where otherwise there would be but an aggregation of like to like, without rehef to monotony or increase in efficiency; for, it is only in materialism that addition of similars adds to their value: a fool is no help to a wise man in thinking, nor a coward to a brave one in daring and enduring. In psychical life there is this broad provision, that all difference in kind is available, and, not less or nor nor only is the measure of increase, but all variety is riches. Differences in moral and intellectual things, if regarded as antagonism to the extent of

all difference in kind is available, and, not less or nore only is the measure of increase, but all variety is riches. Differences in moral and intellectual things, if regarded as antagonism to the extent of the unlikeness, would render any consistent system of organization impossible. Thus: Women, from their conceded superiority in the family affections, would be entitled to exclusive control in the domesure function; her higher and more susceptible religious constitution would give her the monopoly of the priessity office; and her eminent moral endowments fit her for the rule of social life and manners, including all those municipal laws which regulate the relations of Men to each other in civil society. So that the professions of Law, Theology and Medicine, in nearly all its branches, would belong to her by right of special litness, and Men, by the same rule, would be wholly excluded. This principle of distribution would leave—What would it leave to the sole administration of Men! Nothing but the ordering of those affairs, and the cultivation of those sciences for which their ruder strength of muscle, greater bluminess of nerve and firmer quality of logical reasoning, if they have all these or either of them, qualify them. In general terms, the cultivation of those physical sciences which direct in the use of mechanical forces, and those coarser competitions and ruder conflicts of Men which foreign commerce and destructive wars require, would fall to the province of the sterner sex.

The ground and rule of this division of the sciences between the sexes, is the correspondence every-

to the province of the sterner sex.

The ground and rule of this division of the sciences between the sexes, is the correspondence everywhere observed between the mental powers and external instruments, that is, between the mental faculties and bodily structure, and therefore we strike the line of division among the mental qualifications for various uses, just where the eminent strength of the masculine structure requires it. For example, his greater physical energy demands superiority in those sciences which are concerned in mechanics, but the same principle denies his superiority in botany, chemistry and astronomy, unless to the extent that mathematics or the science of quantity, as it may be called, intervenes. But these points, be it noticed, are now made only in reference to the proposition which we are examining and for the present purpose an hand.

position which we are examining and for the present purpose in hand.

From considerations like these it must be obvious that the rule of reasoning by which the present order of things is directed, in the respects alluded to, if pushed to its proper consequences, must end in overthrowing the very wrong which is built upon it, and, after that, in overthrowing itself, too, by its sheer absurdity. We put the whole subject, therefore, upon very different grounds. We deny that there is any natural conflict between the parties which the prevalent wrong has arrayed against each other, or any necessary gradation, rank, or subordination, founded in distinction of sex and its inherent differences of constitution. and, especially, we deny that either

necessary gradation, rank, or subordination, founded in distinction of sex and its inherent differences of constitution; and, especially, we deny that either sex must needs be restrained, or crippled, or enslaved, to advance the welfare of either, or to maintain the good order of society, or to advance the destiny of the race.

On the contrary, it seems to us clear above all controversy, that in the moral world the mere existence of a power or faculty is the divine warranty for its exercise, and necessarily implies its own right of full development and free use; and, consequently, that all questions of fitness and propriety must be determined by the simple fact of capability. A skillful mechanic never puts a wheel, or pully, or spring too many in his machine; nor wastes material or power in making them too great or strong for their intended use. Human nature is at least as well and wisely adjusted to its offices and relations, and the inference is irresistible that whatever a Woman can do at all she may do, and should learn to do as well as she can. It cannot be admitted that any power given her by her Creator was bestowed in mistake and must work mischie by its activities, and that such mistake requires correction by the superior wisdom of Man!

Further when the argument for restraint is rested

fected at least, no other is adopted. Certain men, aye, multitudes of them, are unfit for lawyers, physicians, governors and mintary officers, yet, the chance and hope are left freely open to all these as well as to the most capable without mischief, and the world gets along as well as it deserves, and as well as it wishes, notwithstanding. Incompetency in all these cases, (and they are myriads,) is not excluded from office, rank, and honorably remunerated service by legal impediments, or the force of custom and opinion, which are quite as rigorous and absolute in their rule. Justice and consistency alike demand that the avenues of hope and life shall be opened as fairly and freely to the excluded sex as to the notoriously incompetent of the other, and there can be no doubt that it may be done in every department of human affairs as safely, to say the least. The common sense of the world will be as able to protect itself in the one case as in the other, and besides, the Providence of Heaven is responsible for the safe working of all the forces which He has provided for the conduct of human life. If women really cannot practice medicine, law and theology, well and safely, the sick, the suitors and the suffering sinners, will discover the fact, and there is nothing specially put in danger by the trial except the illiberal opinion which refuses it. But this objection is in itself so weak and unwarranted, that it may be justly set down as merely arrogant and selfish. Medical schools, for instance, are really not closed against women because they cannot acquire the knowledge of the profession and practice it successfully, but because they can do both, and threaten very seriously to wrest the business from the hands which have so long usurped it. And, surely, there is no likelihood that the "weaker sex" would betray the science into greater confusion and disgrace than the dozen or twenty conducting systems have done, which now divide and distract the world about their rival merits. No, no, gentlemen: theory and pract they cannot refuse the fresh partners and increased apital that are wanting to repair their falling for-

And is theology in any better condition? Are its And is theology in any better condition? Are its hundred sects, with each its vital difference of opinion, ready to come into Court and answer for the wisdom and worthiness of their stewardship, and defend their chaim of superior fitness against the reserved abilities of the race?

Incompetency, indeed! Why, this is proved by positive failure, upon fair trial, against the usarping second, does not his arrawfully in their mouths to

positive fatiere, upon fair trial, against the usurping sex, and it does not lie gracefully in their mouths to make the objection against the excluded party. In the soberest earnest, there is nothing in the condition of the sciences which we have named to warrant the presumptions on which women are barred out of them, nor anything to terrify even feminine mediocity of talent with apprehension of contrasted unworthings.

worthiness.

Law may be exceedingly difficult of achievement, and we are inclined to think it is so when we observe that the individual that here and there in a nation and once or twice in a century distinguishes himself in the profession, is thereupon regarded as almost experiment, but this, to our blunt way of thinking, only renders it every way more probable that fresh hearts and clear heads which never could or would comprehend its subtleties, are the very agents which the abused world wants to clear away the encumbering rubbash, and replace it with a clearer and truer system. It is owing to the felt necessity of such change that the States of the Union which have the idea of American progress are all rapidly making their judges elective by the people, hoping thereby to get gradually ind of the dead weight of the dark ages in our system of jurisprudence. This is in fact another confession of incompetency, and a movement toward that freedom from absurd authority which will be complete when Woman's tact lightens Man's drudgery in the administration of affairs.

This may seem over bold and direct, and wanting Law may be exceedingly difficult of achievement,

This may seem over bold and direct, and wanting as well be said here as chewhere, that the best in-telligence and integrity of the age feels the faults we censure, and are almost hopeless of a thorough rem-edy, while the administration continues in the hands of those who are by their education made perpetual successors to the evil inheritance and devoted to its

continuance. The democratic method which is reversing, as fast as it can, all the precedents of integrity in this matter of office and civil and social trusts, is nothing else than a protest against the claim of exclusive qualification by the old incumbents and their legitimate disciples. This rising mea we push forward to the full truth which there is in it. To the popular cry, Admit the people to the temple of their own religion to the bench of their own Courts, to the halls of their own Legislature, to the doctorate of the learned professional the three of the of the learned professions and the throne of their own sovereignty, we add, Admit the whole people, if ye would be true to your own idea and worthy of your own liberty

ye would be true to your own idea and worthy of your own liberty.

It is simply a matter of fact and, therefore, of observation and not of argument, that a woman will reach the justice of a case by such intellect as God has given her, helped by her fine intuitions and nice moral instincts, where the cramp logic of a mere lawyer shall utterly fail to find either a reason or a precedent. In great confidence we venture the assertion, now, that the science of law is destined to find its necessary researching at last in that special sertion, how, that the science of law is destined to find its necessary regeneration at last in that special aptriess for moral truth which is the characteristic of the female mind. Boldly but warrily we put these points in the conviction, which rests, woman-like, upon its own intrinsic clearness and trusts itself to its self-evident proofs, that the several mischiefs of the learned professions we so freely criticise arise out of the exclusion of that refining and correcting and converting that the second which womans count alone can supply in element which woman's mind alone can supply in al) the actual interests and uses which these profes-sions are intended to subserve. There is another pretense upon which the existing

restraints are fastened, like handcuffs, upon woman-hood, to wit the indelicacy, indecorum, or impro-priety of such greater range and freedom as we claim priety of such greater range and freedom as we claim for her. To this it is quite sufficient to reply, that the greater delicacy, purity, and sensitiveness of the sex are the very things of all others that can best take care of themselves in such exposure, which, be it ob-served, is to be in all cases free and voluntary, and so served, is to be in all cases free and voluntary, and so a matter of taste and choice. And is it too much or too severe to say, that women must be better fitted to settle all questions which concern their own delicacy than the admitted obtuseness and coarseness of men in these respects supposes them to be! If they really are just what this notion ascribes to them, they are the best guardians of their peculiarity by the natural rule that makes Michael Angelo the standard in Statuary, Newton in Astronomy, Handei in Music, and, in general, the divine right of fitness by which the highest endowed in any gift or grace gives the law which governs in its proper province. The officious interference in such matters proves the want of the qualifying modesty, and its simply impertment where it is not also arrogant and meanly tyrannical.

the highest endowed in any gift or grace gives the law which governs in its proper province. The officious interference in such matters proves the want of the qualifying modesty, and is simply impertinent where it is not also arrogant and meanly tyrannical, and our answer to all such assumption is—Open the possibilities of active life to Woman freely, and by her own instincts and fitnesses she will find her place, as certainly as the planets and their satellities find their orbits and movement by their own proper attractions and repulsions. Only do not legislate presumptiously and despotically in matters wherein sovereign Nature has already ordained the law, and can guard it well by adequate rewards and penalties without the help of customs and conventions.

But let it suffice for this who a argument that we do not claim for woman paralle lism, equality, or superiority of constitution, capacity or office, as against men, but we merely claim the freedom of her proper life, whatever that may prove to be upon fair trial, we claim the privilege and the opportunity for unfolding all her powers, in the eruditions and with the helps most favorable for the possibilities of growth, and the full play of all those hopes, incentives, and prospects, whose monopoly has developed man unto her master, and enslaved and degraded her in the proportion that they have been withheld from her.

Esteeming this position as clear and secure, as it is reasonable and just, we pass now to notice, in very general statement, and in as brief terms, the policy of curcation as it exists at present in reference to the two sexes respectively.

There are in the United States about one hundred and twenty Literary, Colleges, forty-two Theological Seminaries, forty-seven Law Schools, and forty Medical Colleges. Of these, two fundred and fifty public institutions of learning in its higher grades and most valuable directions, not a half dozen admit Women to their privileges? They are endowed by both public and private munificence, for Government has ta terward rewarded with honors and offices, public and private, for the improvement he has made of it. The graduates of Harvard receive each the sum of one thousand dollars over and above the amount he pays for the expenses of his tuition. This is the graduaty ograduates in the literary department only, but to the student of law there is appropriated, beside, the sum of \$56 to each medical student \$27, and the divinity student takes about \$1,000.

This is a sample, a liberal one, perhaps, but it presents the case and exhibits the rule. And let it be understood that no exception is taken to this beneficent appropriation of the funds provided. Would it were ten times more, and proportionately more efficient for all the purposes which liberal education should answer in the world.

But how stands the other side of the account?

many in his machine; nor wastes material or power in making them too great or strong for their intended use. Human nature is at least as well and wisely adjusted to its offices and relations, and the inference is irresistible that whatever a Woman can do at all she may do, and should learn to do as well as she can. It cannot be admitted that any power given ber by her Creator was bestowed in mistake and must work mischief by its activities, and that such mistake requires correction by the superior wisdom of Man!

Further when the argument for restraint is rested upon Woman's alleged meapacities, we might triumphantity answer, that where an actual and obvious incapability is seen and known among Men, their eligibility is found in itself a sufficient bar to great abuses, and a sufficient protection of the interests to be affected at least, no other is adopted. Certain men, aye, multitudes of them, are unfit for lawyers, physicians, govornors and military officers; yet, the chance and hope are left freely open to all these as well as to the most capable without mischief, and the understood that we do not ask for these institutions. We claim for our sons the purifying influence of women through all their educational career, as we claim equal developments for our daughters. And here let me refer to the testimony of both students and here let me refer to the testimony of both students and professors where women have been educated. From Cleveland comes the glad note that Nancy Elizabeth Clark will graduate at the close of the next term, and that the influence of that one pure, noble woman, capable of retaining all her womanly graces and health of soul, has done more to restrain and elevate the students of last year than all the moral class that the students of the college combined. levate the students of last year than all the mora ectures and rules of the college combined. Below this higher style of schools, and above the

Below this higher style of schools, and above the common elementary and grammar schools, there are the following establishments for women and girls, and none other, in the Union: A Normal school for young ladies in Massachutsetts; two Normal schools for both sexes in the same State; one for both sexes at Albany; and one for young ladies at Philadelphia. If there be another in the nation it has escaped our search. These are more or less supported by public contribution; some of them wholly at the expense of the State or city in which they are located. And we must add to the account a school of design for women, something more than two years old, in Philadelphia, established at first and sustained alone by Mrs. Sarah Peter of that caty, and now for some months under the able care of the Frankin Institute. In this institution, drawing, designing, wood-engraving and lithographing, are already taught with great success. The pupils number about sixty and are of In this institution, drawing, designing, wood-engraving and lithographing, are already taught with great success. The pupils number about sixty and are of a class of women just such as are best fitted to make the experiment with—intelligent, respectable, and earnest in their purpose and successful beyond all expectation in their first attempts. The example of this excellent institution has been followed, recently, in Boston, and bids fair to attain equally high results. The provision for the support of these two schools is as yet casual and temporary, but we cannot doubt that they will secure themselves in the public regard and become as permanent and strong as they are as jet uses a secure themselves in the public regard and become as permanent and strong as they are beneficent. What a contrast in the two sides of this sublime picture. On the one side, millions of money, one entire profession of talented men, and national and individual enthusiasm, all devoted to the development of the masculine mind in all directions which can give it strength and brightness, and win for it honor and wealth. On the other side, the late reluctant grace of a pittance, here and there youch-safed within the last year or two to the importunity of appeals that were often scorned even at the moment they were granted.

Not yet a law school, nor a theologicat, for Oberlin does not ordain her pupils, though she instructs

Not yet a law school, nor a theological, for Oberlin does not ordain her pupils, though she instructs them nor any number of medical schools of note have made our sex welcome to its privileges and one hundred and twenty which admit them to equal favor with their happier brethren. We present the startling facts to our brethren's faces—we spread them before the world, and ask its

We say that Women are not proved incapable, but We say that Women are not proved incapable, but that they are kept in ignorance a first, by the denial of systematic education, ample and adequate; and next, by the withdrawal and withholding of all those useful and honorable posts, places and functions, from them as a sex, which are the proper incentives to the successful pursuit of learning.

We do not go so far as to say that eminent attainment is in a consequence of the re-

We do not go so far as to say that eminent attainment is in every case impossible while its due rewards are denied, for there are glorious examples of women whom the innate and irrepressible impulse of great capacity has sufficed, and who have surprised, while they have rebuked, the world, by the energy of their spontaneous self-development, but we do complain that nothing less than that genus which can create its own occasions and erectils own monuments in the very face of beseiging foss, may suffice to show a woman great and noole in word and deed. We complain that a woman in as unsex herself, in the world's judgment, if she would give outlet to the highest life within her, that she is stunned and mobbed if she dares to do anything that might be noticed in a newspaper; that she is required to starve either soul or body, or both, rather than endeavor for life and independence in any walk of business of work, however suitable it may be, if plain that the gallantry which fatters her menial, a toy, and an idiot, should mock, and crash her, so soon as she endeavors to be

Woman.
It will not be required of us here to arrue the bene-fits and blessings of appropriate culture of the rational

and moral faculties of our common nature. That subject is at rest with respect to the favored sex, and there can be no difficulty or hesitation about applying the general principle to all the cases which in any way come under it, but we have a suggestion to make which every way concerns our argument for the emancipation of Woman.

Hitherto restrained, as a general rule, to the duties are desired for the domestic relations and cultiva-

make which every way concerns our argument the emancipation of Woman.

Hitherto restrained, as a general rule, to the duties and drudgeries of the domestic relations, and cultivated chiefly, when educated at all, for the delights of her affectional nature, the heart is disproportionately developed and she is made a creature of pure feeling and passionate impulse. All aspiration, all heroism, all nobleness, all distinction, tolerated and encouraged in her, is in the direction of the passions and emotions only. Intellectual culture of any kind which might abate, or steady, or balance feeling, is held unwomanly: and the sex is enslaved by the disproportionate activity of its own distinguishing traits. We demand a due cultivation of her intellectual faculties of every kind, and in every department of business that mixtes; in order, mainly, that she may be delivered from the bondage imposed through the over-strength of her heart, exaggerated by the weakness of her head.

Madness is a fixed idea. (Monomania is the concentration of the whole mental force in the actions of a single faculty.) Due distribution of sensibility and of action is the health, as well of the mind as of the body. Symmetry, harmony, and balance are the conditions of beauty, energy and integrity. Whatever accidental incapacity woman may be charged with: whatever indifference they may exhibit to their own highest well-being, is owing to the monstrous wrongs of that system which has warped her into the weakness of feeling, unguarded and undirected by an equally developed understanding.

In the material world the various objects are put to the use in which they best serve the Lord of the Creation. This is right, for they have their whole existence for His uses. But human beings have a destiny of their own to fulfill, and it is a wanton described in the strongery of the own to fulfill, and it is a wanton described in the strongery points, because these best subserve a master's interests, and, with the same view, to crush out all the rest of the facult

tal soul.

It is true that the gentler sex are loveliest of the It is true that the gentler sex are loveliest of the two in the offices of affection and the relations of the family and the home; but, the argument of the oppressor is that she should therefore be limited and restrained to the domestic sphere in all the aims and activities of her life. Would me like the even application of the principle which would exclude him from the realm and the rule that he claims in the heart, because of his comparative inferiority? This would be equity; but it is not a balance of rights on which the usurpation builds itself. In plain terms, the virtues in which the feminine character is premient, are esteemed for their use, their value as a commodity, and a convenience and delight to her owner. wher.
The tempter of mankind is represented as destroy-

ing his victims by using their passions to induce their ruin. This is disabilical only because of the malignity of its purpose. The abuse, the degrada-tion and ruin of "the sex" is accomplished through tion and rum of "the sex" is accomplished through the same agencies, but with kindler intentions. It is therefore only selfish and savage, relieved by the mixture of tenderness which the lower instincts sup-

The peculiarities of her sex, its very excellencies

mixture of tenderness which the tower instancts supply.

The peculiarities of her sex, its very excellencies which are her charm, are, also, her bane. We demand education, therefore, in every direction that can give efficiency to the intellect, light to the feelings and harmony and dignity to the whole character, for the sake of that moral and rational liberty which depends upon the integral development of the whole being together.

It would be in the drift of our present reflections, and greatly contribute to the sompleteness of our argument, to dwell in detail upon the drifterence in range, thoroughness and value of the branches of education taught to the male and female pupils under the prevailing system. In the well-established colleges for male students, instruction as thorough as the student can receive is given in Latin, Groek, Hebrew, German, Spanish and French. Mathematics, comprehending Geometry and Algebra, plane and spherical Trigonometry, and analytical Geometry. Ancient and Modern History: Rhetoric, Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Political Economy, the Evidences of Religion, Chemistry, Botany, Physics, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy, and practice in Composition and Elecution. And after a course which, added to the preparatory term of study, covers seven or eight years, at the age of twenty or twenty-sine the graduate commences another term of three or four in the study of his special profession.

The training of the girl—say the girl, for before the maturity of womanhood arrives she is taken home to domestic duties—in all points of range, value and thoroughness, is so inconsiderable, compared to this scheme of masculine culture, that it may well account for all the difference in useful attainment with which she is reproached.

It would be a high service rendered to the cause of female education, to designate the branches which she should study as an average qualification for ultimate use and application, and to indicate the dura-

female education, to designate the branches which she should study as an average qualification for ultimate use and application, and to indicate the duration of the term, as well as all the other essential conditions of adequate imental cultivation. But it happens, that among the other well grounded charges against the policy which excludes women from their fair share in this great interest, there lies, also, this additional blame, that the science and art of systematic education, are by no means so well settled and adjusted, either in principles or details, that we can assume the utility of any known method, and claim it with or without ancommodations to the peculiarities of the female mind and functions.

It is confessed that the school-books in use are not well adapted to the instruction of youth; and teachers differ upon the method of instruction as well as they do in any other matter of opinion which decides men in judgment and practice.

We cannot be expected here to discuss systems of scholastic training, to analyze particular objects of

we cannot see expected here to assume systems of study, and to indicate a scale and sequence of educational departments, as well as argue their fitness to the minds and offices of women.

The utmost that can be wisely and safely done in

the present state of knowledge and experience is to iay down the great outlines which principles war-rant and require, and leave particulars to the disrant and require, and leave particulars to the discovery of practice and experiment conducted in the light which right and justice afford. The true system of education for either man or woman is yet only in expectancy, the proper subjects of study during pupilage have not yet been brought regularly within reach, beside, the most available of all attainments, and the best adapted to the individual, are made in the actual business of life. This Committee will not, therefore, undertake to be specific or precise in the matter, method, apparatus, and specialities of that culture which ought to be provided for women, but must content ourselves with such specific considerations as we have found time and space to urge, and submit this, the most important of all our inquiries, to the largest reflection and most earnest action of all its enlightened advocates.

Your committee is clear in the justice and propriety

Your communer is teach in a consideration of demanding for women—
Liberty and opportunity for development of all their faculties by such methods of systematic education as may be best adapted to the end.

The entire range of studies required for their thorough training in every department of human know-

ledge.
Equal access with the male sex to all the provis-

Equal access with the male sex to all the provisions of public and private munificence for the advance of human learning, and
Unrestrained by any imagined difference of capacity or artificial difference of destiny, which must
repress aspiration and paralyze effort, teaving all
accommodations due to expediency as well as to intrinsic necessity to be determined by actual experiment as it may result when the both of a leaverment as it may result when the with of nature is sought with honest purposes by the light of free prin-

Mrs. Davis concluded her report by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously

Resolved, therefore, That we, as wives and mothers, will to our utmost to promote the highest education of our chil-iren at our colleges, and institutions of learning, without natmention of sex, challenging the same privilege for our taughters as already accorded to our sons, making the pul-se funds available to both in the process of mental develop-Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, of Brattleborough, Vt.

ddressed the Convention. She said that in follow

ing so many speakers, who had so well occupied the ground, she came, like Ruth, as a gleaner, to speak on a few points that had not been touched upon so fully as she had desired. When she was a girl, she fully as she had desired. When she was a girl, she had grown up with the prevalent ideas of Woman's sphere, and prided herself upon it. But she was of mountain growth, (Mrs. Nichols is tail, and her remark seemed to have some allusion to that fact, which excited a pleasant mirth.) and she could look over the barriers of that sphere, and see those who had got out of it. She had seen the farmer's wife, when her husband was ill and of feeble strength, helping him in the field to roll the log, and she had feit if she had a husband in like circumstances, and loved him, she too would be willing to help him when he needed her help, even if it were to roll a log, and what true-hearted woman is there that would not do the same 'She said that the true sphere of Woman was the circumference of humanity—of life's duties. The interests and duties of Men and Women are identical. Wherever a Man might rightfully go, it was proper that Woman should go with him, and share his responsibilities. If her husband would go to the battle field, she would follow him. No, she would take hold of his skirts and hold him back. She would say to him, "See here, husband, this is wrong," and she would reason the case with him, and try to convince him that it were better to pay the difference of the dispute than go to war and spend as large a heap of gold as all that could be acquired by the war, when a much smaller sum would sattle the whole difficulty, or make the necessary purchase. She did not believe it was right for either Man or Woman's Rights she had nothing to do. She did not come here because she had any wrongs to to redress. She suffered no wrongs she could not redress with her head and her own good right hand. But she came for others, for the benefit of her sixters whose position was not so favorable. She wished to present Woman's responsibilities. Let her take them and lay them before her husband, father, brothers, had grown up with the prevalent ideas of Woman's

and claim the necessary means of education for discharging them. She had never troubled herself about the equality of Man and Woman in an intellectual point of view. She maintained that Woman's responsibilities were equal to Man's, and she had faith enough in the justice and wisdom of the Creator to believe he had given them equal means and capabilities of discharging them. Woman is Man's adjustment of the head of the competition of the creator to believe he had given them equal means and capabilities of discharging them. Woman is Man's adjustment to the devit she wouldn't do it. She was willing to help him heavenward.

Mrs. Nichols reviewed the laws of the State of Vermont in reference to Woman, and showed their injustice and partiality. She mentioned instances showing their unjust operation. Formerly the law gave Woman only a life-interest in one-third of her husband's estate after death. The rest went to the relatives of the husband. She knew of a case where a man married a woman of a good property that she had earned by her own industry. He had been previously married, and his children were well settled in the world. He was taken sick and died, and two-thirds of her property was taken by his children, leaving her only the use of the remaining third white she lived. The law had recently been altered, so that, if she had no children, she should have the use of half the property during life, which was still an injustice. The laws were probably as favorable to Woman in Vermont as the generality of the States.—She mentioned the State of Louisiana, away in that dark corner of Slavery, as having secured to Woman grenter equality of rights than any other State.—There she was treated as his partner in business, and if he died had half the estate and the use of the other half during life. Such was the statement of a gentleman and his wife, from Louisiana, with whom she had conversed.

half during life. Such was the statement of a gentleman and his wife, from Louisman, with whom she
had conversed.

She mentioned other cases of injustice and hardship under the law. One instance was that of an
old woman she knew in Vermont, who had by
her industry aided her husband to accumulate
a little property, enough to have sustained either of them in their old age. The old lady had
worked hard, she was a veteran at patching, but the
clothes were always clean. Finally her husband
died and left her a widow. Two-thirds of their little
property went to his heirs, the remaining third was
insufficient for her. She could have only the use of
that. Her neighbors all respected and loved her.
Many a little gift did they send to poor old aunt—
At last she became absolutely helpless, was set up at
auction, and sold as a pauper, and died in the poorhouse. This was told with a pathos and eloquence
of narration that made the tears run down many a
manly cheek in that vast audience. Even the reporter of the Satanic press complained that he was
unstrung. He didn't think it right to make such
appeals.

She spoke of the mission of Woman and compared appeals.

She spoke of the mission of Woman and compared

She spoke of the mission of Woman and compared it to the mission of the Jews. It was a mission of humanity, a mission of love and dury to her sons and daughters. She needs education to fulfill this mission. If she has a tender babe, let her appeal to her husband, father, and say, "I am ignorant of the laws of life and the physical constitution. Give me knowledge, instruction," and she will get it. Woman's rights are the rights of her sons and daughters. Leve is the best teacher of Woman. She commented on the law that would take away from Woman her own the law that would take away from Woman her own carnings as the foundation of great social evil. Her remarks were delivered with great ease, fluency, naturalness, and pathos, and what is very surprising, it is the first attempt at public speaking she has ever made. She played about the heart-strings of the audience with a master hand, and was altogether the most Womania speaker at the Convention, though many others were unexcelled in the propriety and perfect style of their addresses. Mrs. Nichols is the editor of the Windham County Democrat, Vermont.

Miss Antoinette L. Brown was next intro-Miss Antoinette L. Brown was next intro

duced to the audience. She is a young woman of cultivated mind, has educated herself to preach the Gospel, and is of the Orthodox faith according to its Gospel, and is of the Orthodox faith according to its most liberal interpretation. Herremarks were chiefly confined to the present system of education. She maintained that the system was fundamentally wrong meducating the two sexes separately, thus depriving them of the benegical influences which the one would exert over the other. The motives presented to woman were to become accomplished rather than to be really and truly educated. What she needed was the unfolding of all her best energies and powers. Men seek accomplished rather than truly educated women for their companions. In this they do themselves a great wrong, and women who prepare themselves to meet this feeling on the part of man feel themselves degraded and debased. Man speaks to his brother man in abble words and great thoughts, but he speaks to woman as a mere doll; he treats her as a mere simpleton. There are, however, some exceptions. She may educate herself in the line of the beautiful; but lether think for herself or write for herself in an independent manner on any subject, and the fiat of public opinion goes forth that she is manish; she has no right to be independent and think for herself. This is the present state of public opinion. Let her educate herself as she sees fit, and then she will go out into the world and act well her part. Woman has a part to act in life. This Convention was an era in her life; it had added new interest to the cause, the public attention was awakened, which was seen in the interest with which the women on the platform have been listened to by this large audience. They were every way encouraged to go on in this good work. In conclusion, she contended that there was deep wrong in the relations of Man and Woman, and he who could not see it, is morally and mentally blind, and a miracle only could open his eyes.

MEHITABLE HASKELL, of Gloucester, con most liberal interpretation. Herremarks were chiefly

MEHITABLE HASKELL, of Gloucester, con gratulated the Convention on the progress that is being made in the cause. She did not know what were Woman's rights, but for forty, nay fifty years, she had known what Woman's wrongs were, for she had felt them. When she was a girl, but fittle education was given them. She remembered well the distinc-tion made between herself and her brothers in this respect. Women were not supposed to need much education. She rejoiced in the change going on in public opinion on this subject.

Mrs. Cox again addressed the Convention in her usual felicitous and happy manner, pressing the argument on the injustice of a government that professed to exist by the consent of the governed and yet denied woman her voice in it, the glaring injustice of taxing her on her property and denying her a representation. She strongly and eloquently urged the claim of woman to all the rights that be-tong to humanity.

Mrs. Remow addressed the Convention, but the noise and confusion of many going out so late in the session, prevented her from being very gen or the session, prevented her from being very generally heard. We are not able to report her remarks, the immense hall has been entirely filled this afternoon, mostly with women, who listened with the most eager attention. The interest is kept up to the highest point. The Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening, to meet in the same place, and it was announced that Mrs. E. Oakes Smith would deliver the content of the convention of t announced that Mrs. E. Oakes Smith would deliver a lecture by invitation; and also that an admission fee of ten cents would be charged at the door, to prevent too great a crowd, and to give persons an opportunity of contributing in this way toward de-traying the expenses of the Convention.

EVENING SESSION.

The City Hall was well filled this evening. notwithstanding the admission fee, so great is the interest felt in the subject.

According to the previous announcement, Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, by invitation of the Convetion, delivered a lecture on Womanhood, after which the regular discussions were resumed. The lecture was istened to with great attention and interest, and astened to with great attention and interest, and gave universal sanisfaction and delight to the large audience present. The subject of Woman's sphere, her rights duties and relations, formed the main topics of the fecture, which was pervaded by a devout spirit, conceived in a chaste and beautiful style of thought and language, and delivered with true female dignity and eloquence.

The leaves were followed.

The lecture was followed by remarks from Mrs. ARBY KELLEY FOSTER, who said she did not rise to make a speech. She spoke of the encouraging tact make a speech. She spoked the chrostogans, that even genius, which can find food elsewhere, comes forward to espouse and advocate many of the principles on which this movement is founded. She said we need to look deeper down beneath the surface than we have yet looked in discovering all the truth there is on this subject. We complain that Woman is not adequately rewarded. The cause was chargeable upon ourselves in part as well as upon man. We can do much for ourselves, if we will. There was an old homely maxim she liked, that "where there is a will there is a way." She had embodied the idea she wished to present to the Convention in a resolution, which she would read.

Resolved. That in regard to must points, Woman lacks her rights because she does not feel the full weight of her her rights jet in the regard to must points, which is shall feel her responsibilities; that when she shall feel her responsibilities in the will inevitably obtain her rights; when she shall feel her responsibilities that when she shall feel as deep responsibility as these for the nicellectual continued and the moral and rehipious elevation of the physical accessions to the complishment of her object—let her feel the full stimules of motive and she will soon achieve the mean.

Mrs. Foster continued: Our hope is in the rising generation. Let our daughters be taught and that even genius, which can find food elsewhere,

rising generation. Let our daughters be taught and cei that they must become able to provide for the physical necessities of a family, before they assume physical necessities of a family, before they assume the responsibility of the marriage relation. Something has been said about the number of women that marry for a home. We all despise the thought, not one of us would acknowledge such a motive as this. Love is the only true bond of married life—the only motive that should influence any one to enter upon it. But how many there are who are conscious that other metries also have influenced them in some decree. We must teach our daughters to become independent, to earn property, and to take care of it, and then they will have no motive but love to enter this holy relation. Let our daughters be taught to be industrious and useful in a way that shall make